

Maritime Border Control

SCI-174 Workshop "Tactical Decision Making and Situational Awareness for Defence Against Terrorism"

Turin, 8 May 2006 Antonio Levato



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Report Documentation Page

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Homeland Security Mission

- The mission of *Homeland Security* systems is to minimize a Nation's vulnerability through the most effective defense: it is not possible to protect any infrastructure or to control a single visitor, but it is possible to reduce risks at a tolerable level, not to have any meaningful impact on society and economy
- However, should a risk come into effect, systems will have to allow an effective crisis management and recovery
- Selex SI is capable to optimize the effectiveness of the SOS* through:
 - Requirements analysis
 - Functional analysis
 - Architectural definition
 - Risk analysis
 - Value analysis
 - Modeling and Simulation

allowing and complete plan definition and management

*SOS: System of Systems



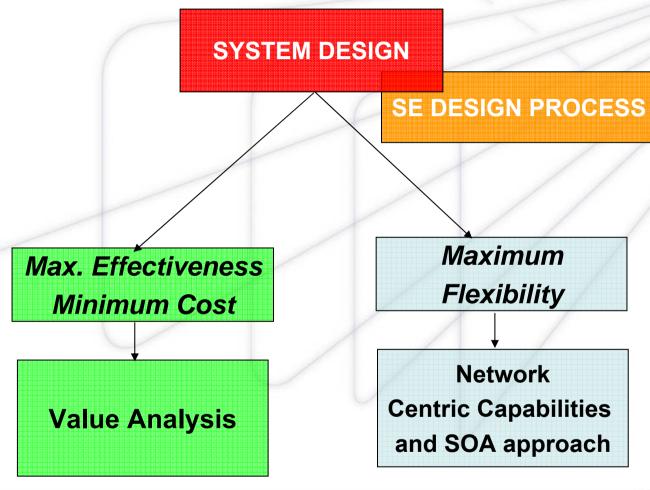


Selex-SI System Design Approach for Maritime Border Control





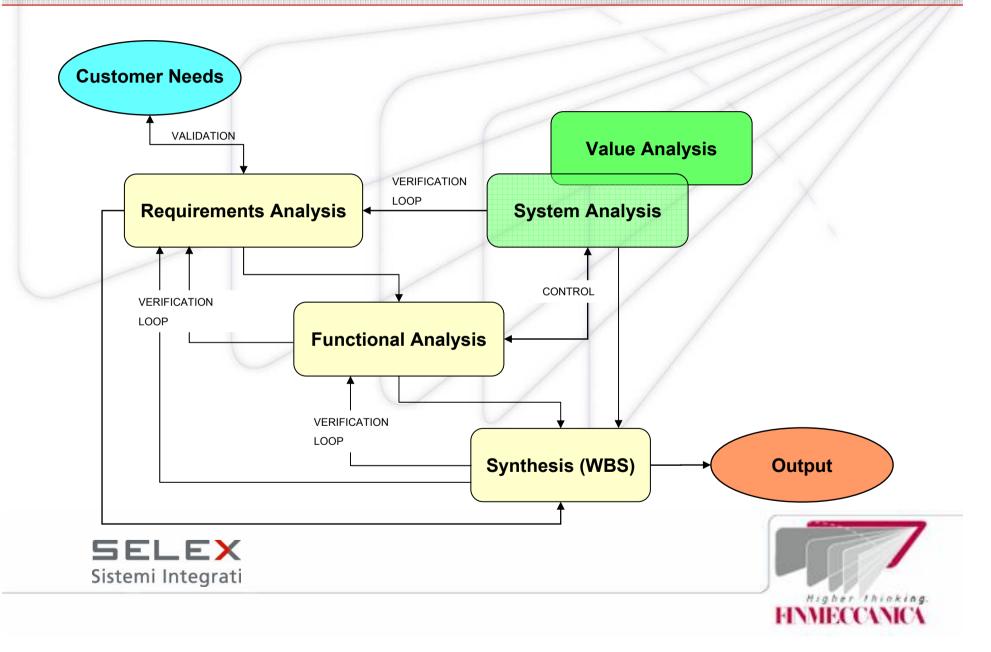
Selex-SI Approach







System Engineering Design Process

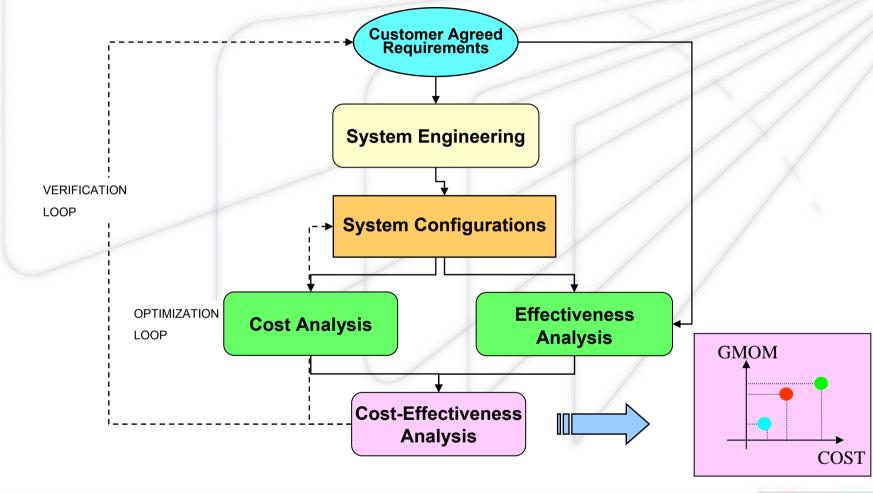


Value Analysis





Value Analysis

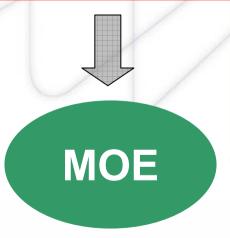






Value Analysis – Effectiveness Analysis

- The main mission of the CSS System is to provide surveillance and protection of the Area of Responsibility.
- The Effectiveness of this mission is the capability of intercepting suspected intruding targets at a suitable distance from the coastline border.

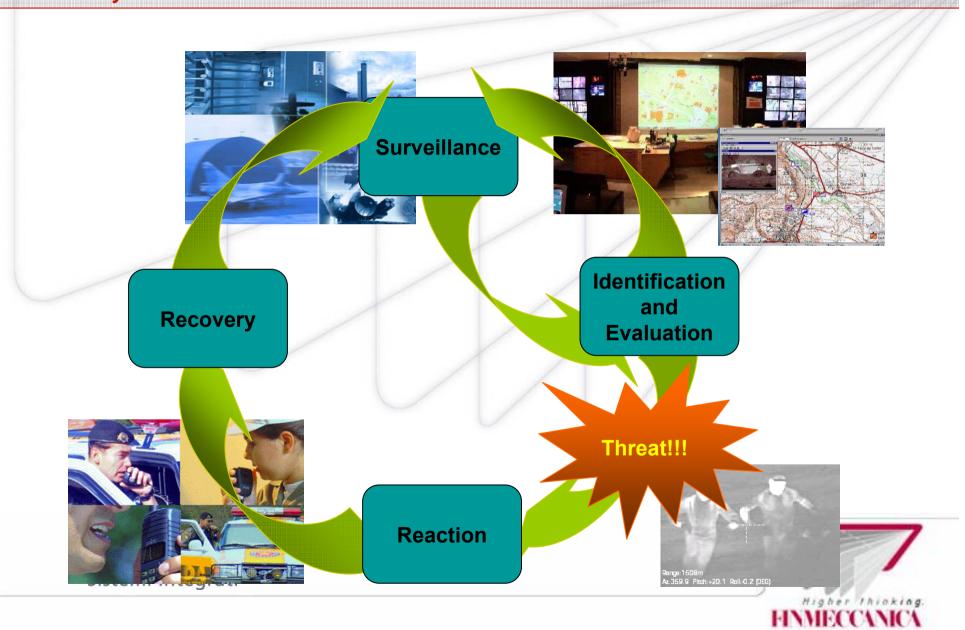




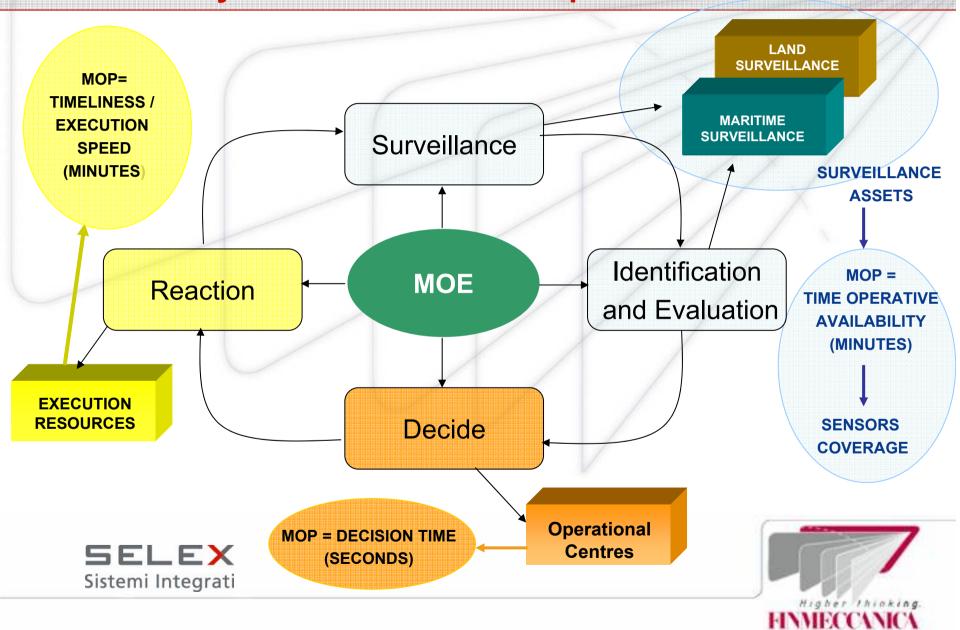


Threats to Homeland Security

The cycle of Surveillance



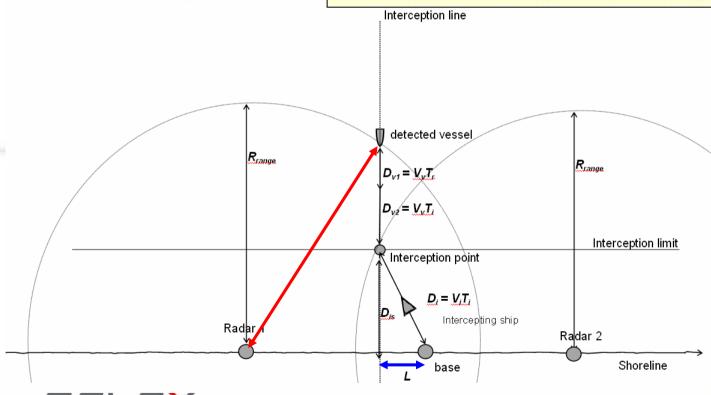
Value Analysis – MOE Relationships



Main Functions Modelling

MOP

- Distance base-interception line
- Intruder/Interceptor speed ratio
- Detection Range→ Time Operative Availability



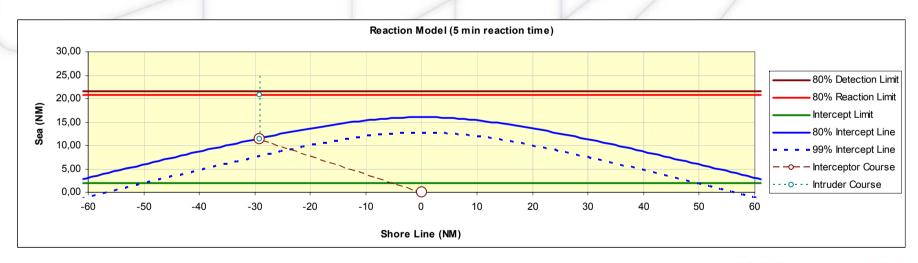




Main Functions Modelling

Detection and Reaction Capabilities Results

Considering a reaction time of 5 minutes a 80% interception is guaranteed for intrusions displaced from the interceptor location up to 63 nm, while a 99% interception is guaranteed for intrusions displaced from the base up to about 50 nm from the interceptor location







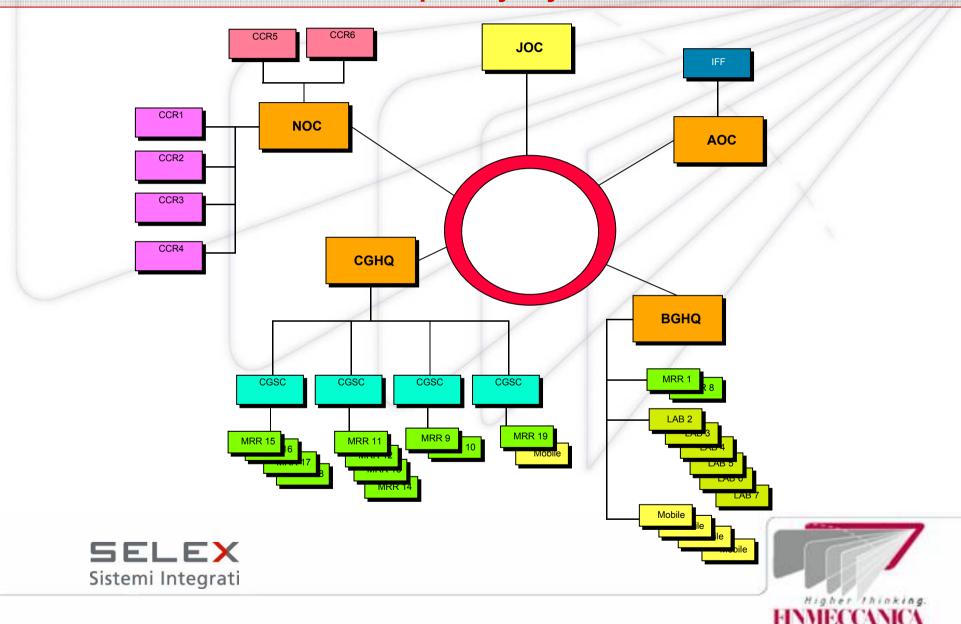
Network Centric Capability and SOA Approach



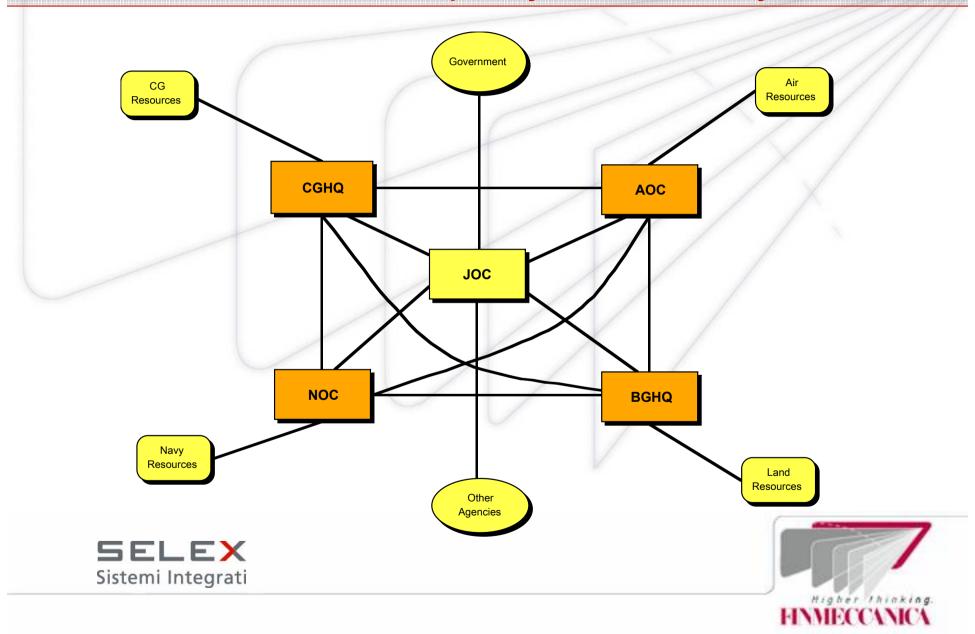


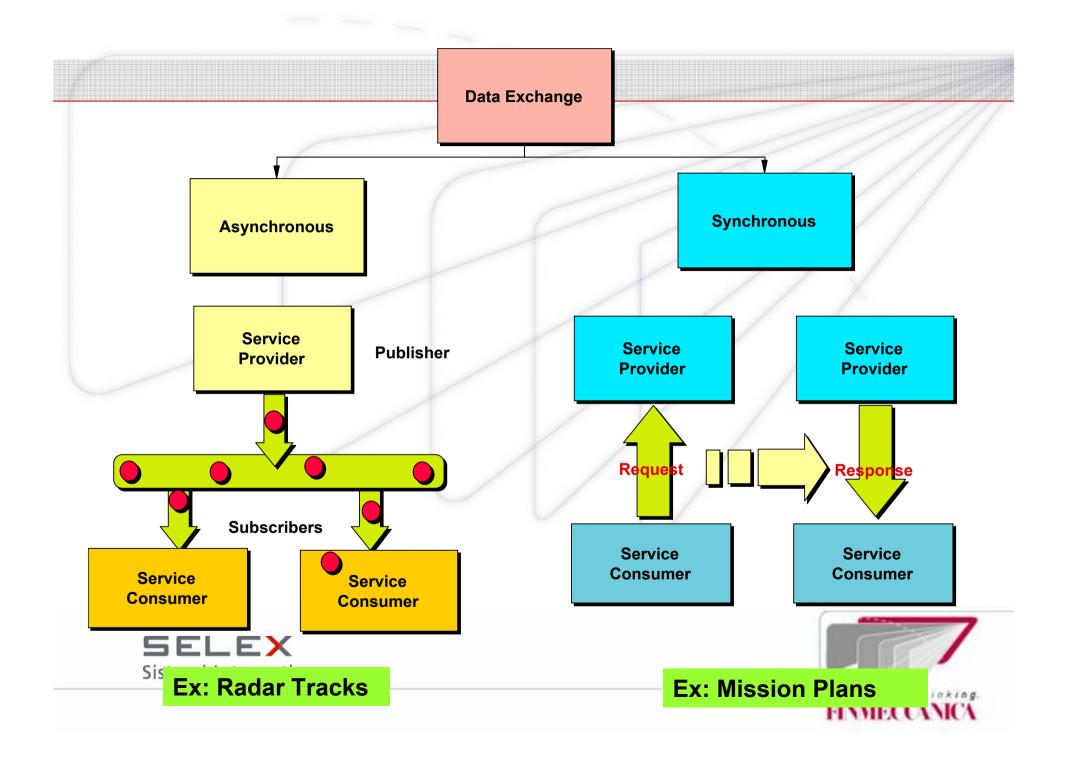
Network Centric Capabilities CSS **Network** SOA Centric Implementation of a network **Utilization of Service Approach** capable to connect any asset that allows a continuous and with any other and improve the easy updating of the system operation effectiveness and cost reduction **Flexibility** Reconfigurability SELEX **Scalability Growth Capability** Sistemi Integrati

Network Centric Capability: System Architecture



Network Centric Capability: Interconnectivity





National Borders





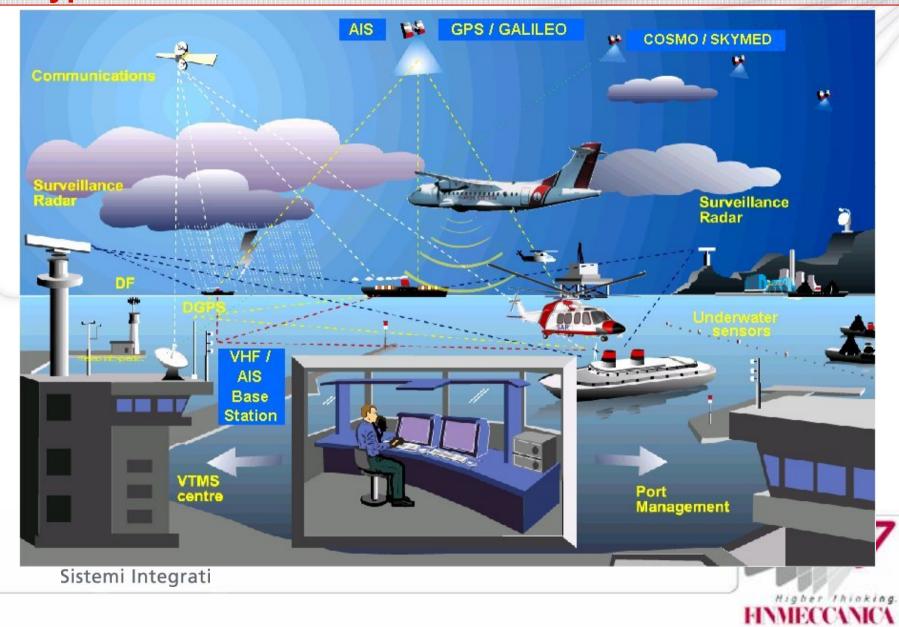
Typical CSS Scenario







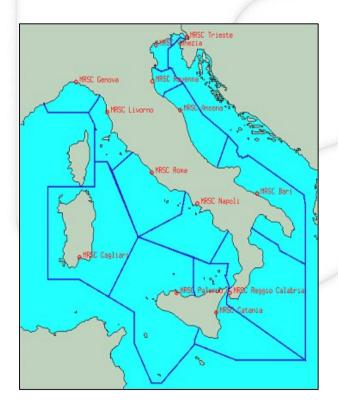
Typical CSS Scenario



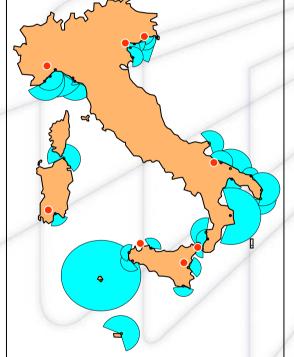
CSS: Coastal Border Surveillance System



System sensors coverage



The 13 Italian Maritime Directions



The initial coverage

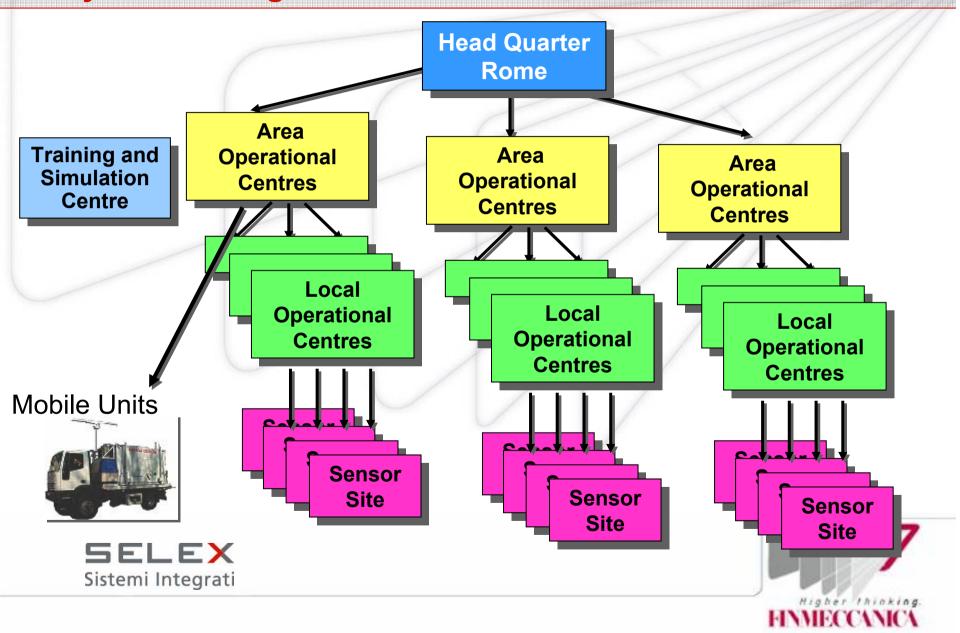


The final coverage





System Configuration



System Tasks





- Data fusion of local sensors
- Interaction with traffic within VHF coverage
- Port management
- **■** Local actions planning





- **■** Fusion of Local Operational Centre data
- Contiguous Hand-over
- Interaction with traffic out of VHF coverage
- SAR planning





- Nation and world wide traffic image compilation
- Central archive
- Overall SAR coordination







System Architecture





General Architecture



Main Components

✓ Target Detection Sensor:

- High Resolution Radar
- Automatic Identification System (AIS)
- Radio Direction Finder
- Electro-Optical Video Camera (TV, Low Light TV, I/R)





✓ Voice

- VHF and HF Radio
- GMDSS

✓ Data Communications

- Microwave Digital Radio Link
- Dedicated Optical Fibre
- Leased Data Lines







Main Components (continue)

✓ Data Processing:

- Traffic image build-up through multi sensor correlation
- Navigation controls
- Sensor management
- Data-Base

✓ Human-Machine Interface

- Traffic image presentation
- ECDIS
- Radar raw video
- TV







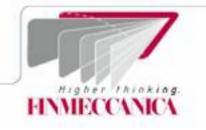






System Functions





Safety at Sea and Traffic Management

- Prevention of accidents and environment protection
- Navigation rules control
- Support to navigation in narrow waters
- Support to search and rescue
- Port approach control
- Regional traffic control





Prevention of accidents and environment protection

- Collision and Grounding Avoidance
- Support to the operations of pollution cleaning
- Coordination of cleaning means
- Prediction of the drift movement of the floating stains due to winds and currents







Control of Navigation Rules

- Transit control into zones forbidden to navigation
- Speed limit control
- Traffic Separation Scheme control
- Control of the ships which stop inside zones forbidden to anchorage







Support to Navigation in Narrow Waters

- Control of Traffic Separation Schemes
- Control of safety distance between vessels
- Control of meetings, crossings and over-takings
- Warning at turning points inside navigable fairways
- Traffic direction inside one-way channels
- Blind pilotage











Support to Search and Rescue

- Detection by radar of small floating objects
- Continue listening on all the radio frequencies assigned by international conventions (SOLAS)
- Radio-Emissions source localization
- Patrol boats and helicopters leading
- Coordination of SAR operations









Port Approach Control

- Detection, identification and track of the ships incoming and outgoing
- Collisions and grounding prevention
- Support to pilots
- Information transmission
- Traffic optimization
- Anchored ships and buoy surveillance
- Platform management
- Loading and unloading automatic documentation









Regional Traffic Control

- Participation to a large area traffic control
 - Send local tracks
 - Receive regional tracks
- Vessel Data Base
- IMO/IALA rules enforcement
- Connection with governmental authorities
- Connection with international authorities
- Strategic Planning and Supervision







Security and Law Enforcement

- Anti-intrusion coastal surveillance
- Anti-piracy surveillance
- Support to actions of contrast
- Fishery control
- Dangerous cargo monitoring





Anti-Intrusion Coastal Surveillance

- Early detection of small targets in all weather conditions
- Control of transit in forbidden zones
- Un-authorized landings control
- Alarm when two targets merge (likely rendezvous)
- Alarm when a target splits (likely small boat lowered)
- Alarm when a target detected by radar does not reply to AIS
- Cross check of received AIS code against data-base and intelligence











Anti-Piracy Surveillance

- H24 listening to Security Alert System emergency signals (as per latest SOLAS rules) and localization of call
- Ship tracking and alarm when a track deviates from the planned route
- Alarm when an unidentified track approaches another ship (likely boarding)
- Control of approaches to off-shore platforms









Support to actions of contrast

- Continue knowledge of position and readiness state of all the available means
- Mission planning
- Support to the Coast Guard operations (Aid to the decision process of the operators by simulations of the intercept actions)









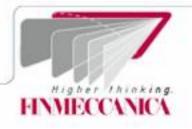
Fishery Control

- Identification by means of AIS of domestic fishing ships
- Alarm when an unknown track enters a zone closed to transit
- Alarm when an unknown track moves at low speed inside a fishing reserve
- Same as above, but extended to any unauthorized track, in case of zone protected for environmental reason



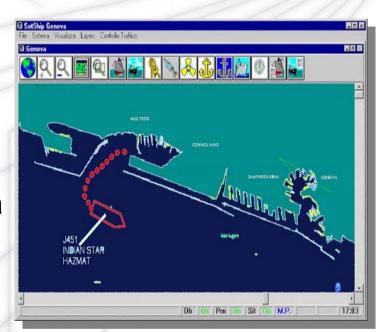






Dangerous Cargo Control

- Tight connection between System and Port Community System (PCS)
- Fully automatic management of all information (from first communication of maritime agent up to HAZMAT data sending to Ministry of Transportation)
- Dangerous cargo tracks are specially marked as long as they stay inside CSS area, tracked and controlled by means of parameters more severe than normal







Operative Mission Example





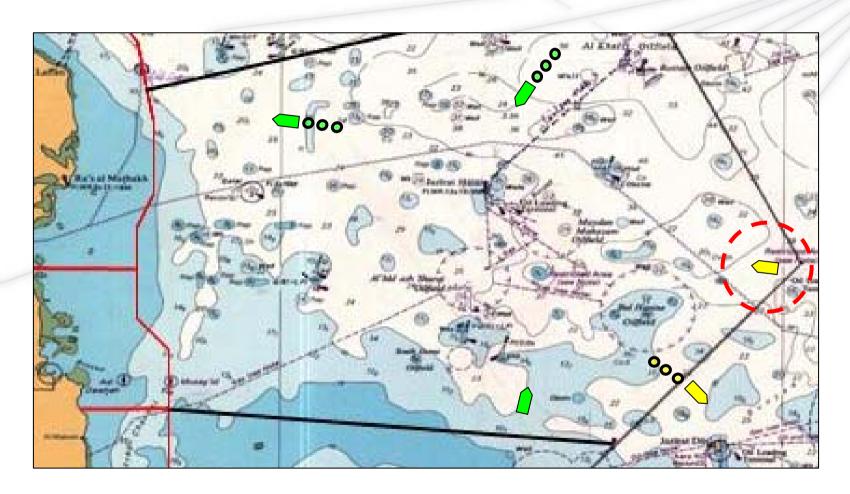
Real System Display







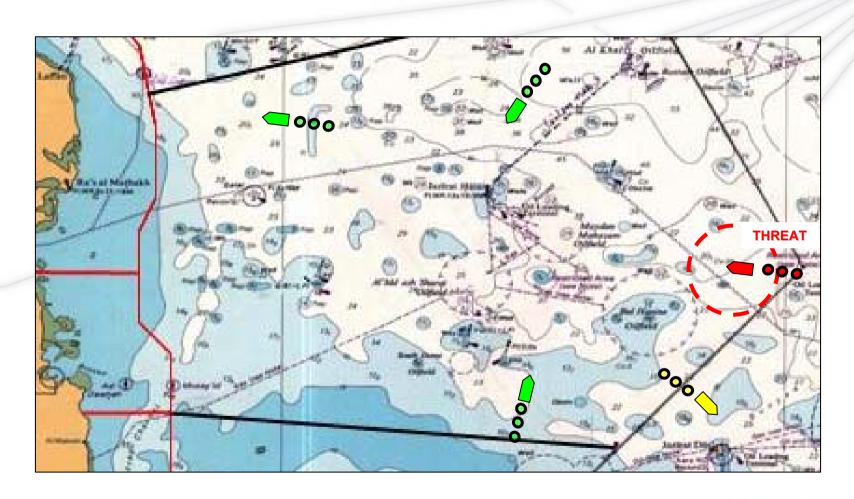
A MISSION EXAMPLE: 1- A NEW SEA SURFACE TARGET IS DETECTED







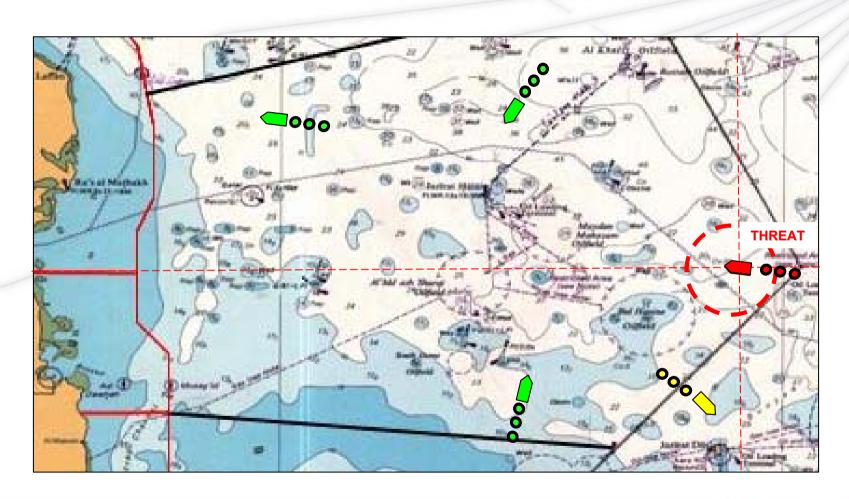
A MISSION EXAMPLE: 2-A NEW SYSTEM TRACK IS INITIALIZED (UNKNOWN)







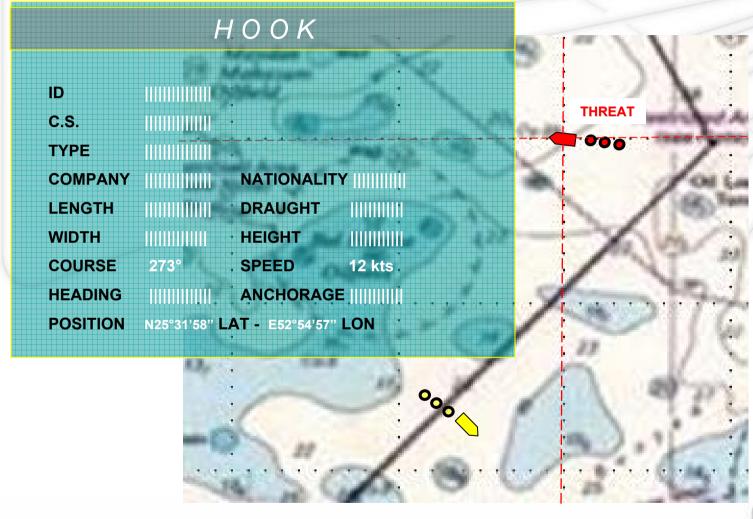
A MISSION EXAMPLE: 3-AN IDENTIFICATION REQUEST IS SENT TO THE TARGET THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE AN ANSWER







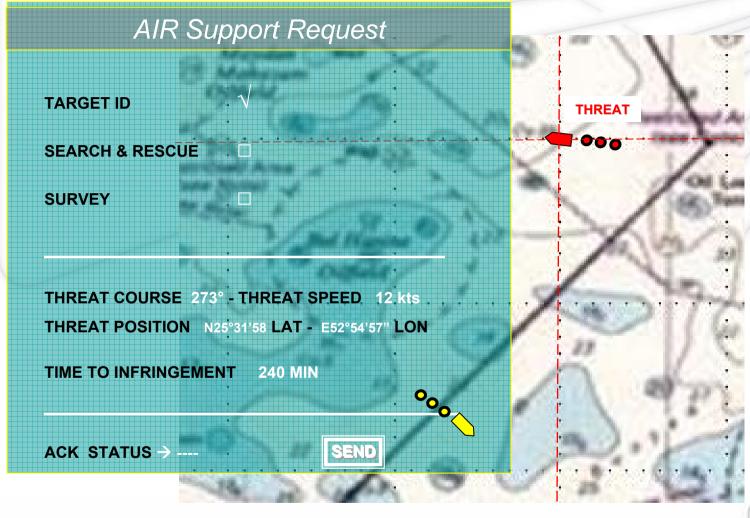
A MISSION EXAMPLE: 4- THE NOC OPERATOR ARISES AN AIR SUPPORT REQUEST FOR IDENTIFICATION MISSION







A MISSION EXAMPLE: 5 - THE JOC OPERATORS ASSIGN THE MISSION TO AN HELO SELECTED AMONG THE AVAILABLE ONES







A MISSION EXAMPLE: 6- THE TASKED HELO STARTS FOR THE MISSION

AIR Support Availability

| HELOs | 814705 | LAT | AUTONOMY | TARGET |
|-------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 | ON DUTY | N24°44'30" E50°54'28" | 300 NM | - |
| | | | | |
| 2 | IN FLIGHT | N25°19'51" E51°40'54" | 280 NM | 40 MIN |

COURSE 273° SPEED 12 kts
POSITION N25°31'58" LAT - E52°54'57" LON
TIME TO INFRINGEMENT 240 MIN

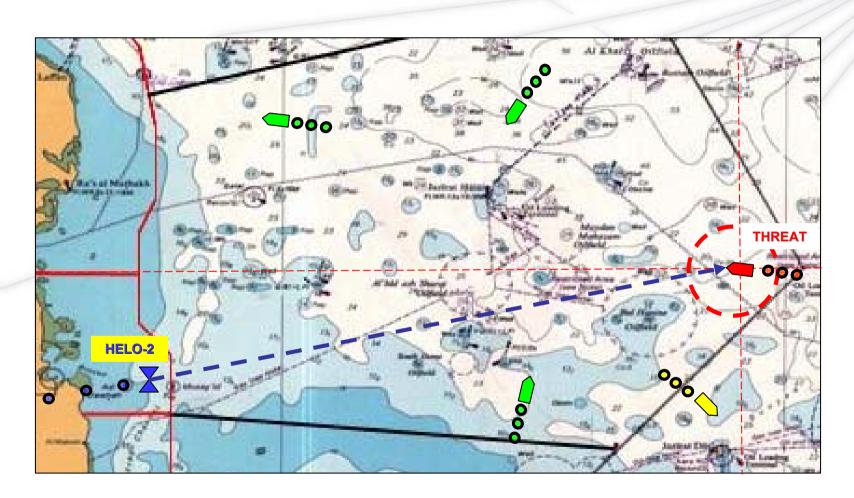
ACK STATUS > ---

SEND





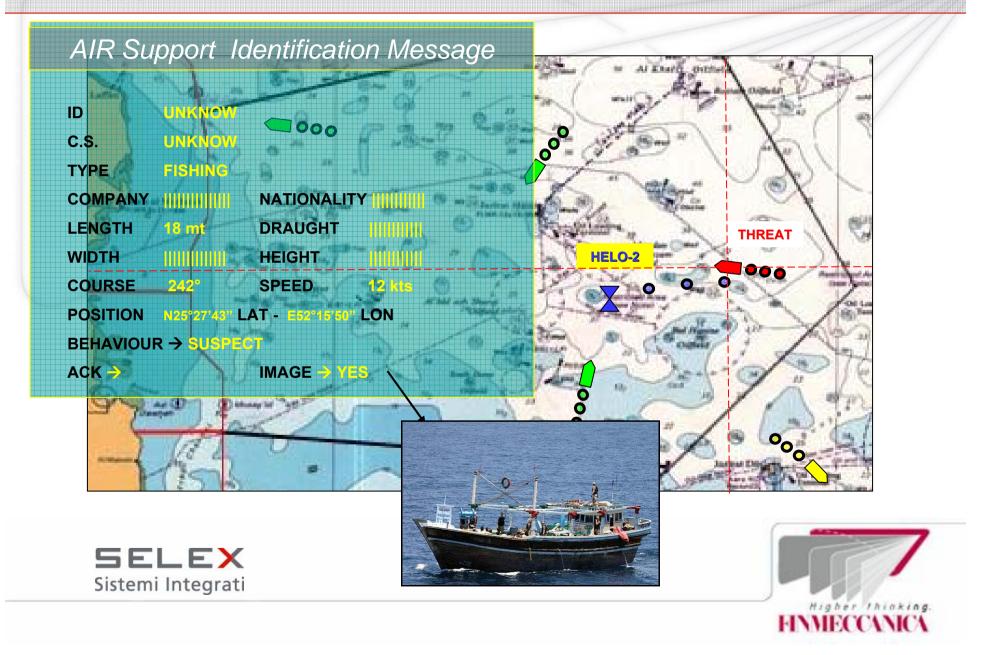
A MISSION EXAMPLE: 7- A VISUAL INSPECTION IS PERFORMED AND THE SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOUR IS CONFIRMED; THE RELEVANT DATA (IMAGINES INCLUDED) IS REPORTED



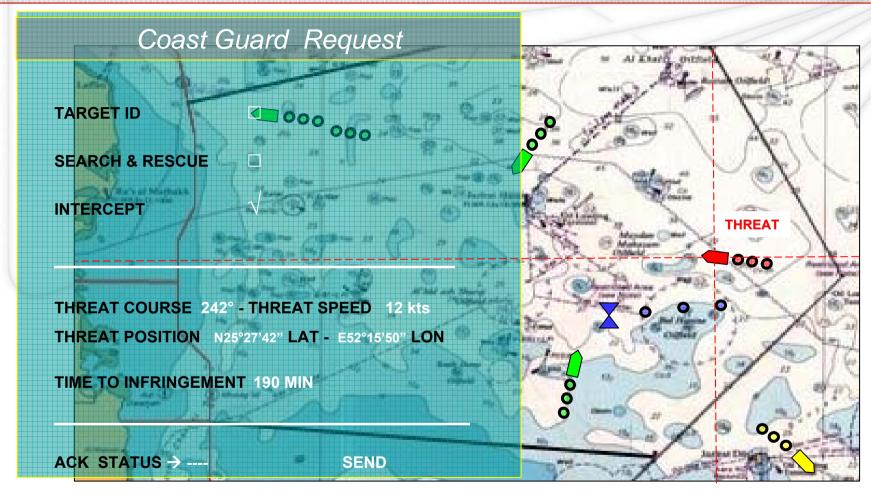




A MISSION EXAMPLE: 8 - THE NOC OPERATOR ARISES A COAST GUARD SUPPORT REQUEST FOR INTERCEPTION MISSION



A MISSION EXAMPLE: 9 - THE JOC OPERATORS ASSIGN THE MISSION TO A PATROL BOAT SELECTED AMONG THE AVAILABLE ONES







A MISSION EXAMPLE: 10 - THE TASKED PATROL BOAT STARTS FOR THE MISSION AFTER A CERTAIN TIME COMPUTED TO THE SCOPE OF OPTIMIZING THE USE OF RESOURCES

Coast Guard Availability

| UNITS | 81/JUN | LAI LON | AUTONOMY | TIME TO IAPORT |
|-------|------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 6 | PATROL 10 MIN | N25°12'45" E51°49'27" | 500 NM | 75 MIN |
| 9 | PATROL 10 MIN | N25°35'07" E51°46'15" | 250 NM | 71 MIN |
| 11 | PATROL 10 MIN | N25°17'32" E51°34'68" | 340 NM | 60 MIN |

COURSE 267° SPEED 12 kts

POSITION N25°31'58" LAT - E52°44'57" LON

TIME TO INFRINGEMENT 188 MIN

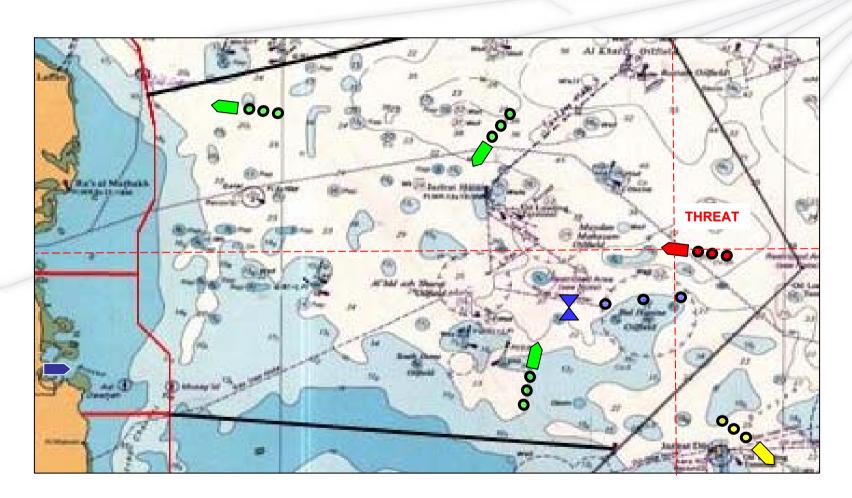
ACK STATUS → OK TIME TO START 70 MIN

GUIDANCE → V ORDER SEND





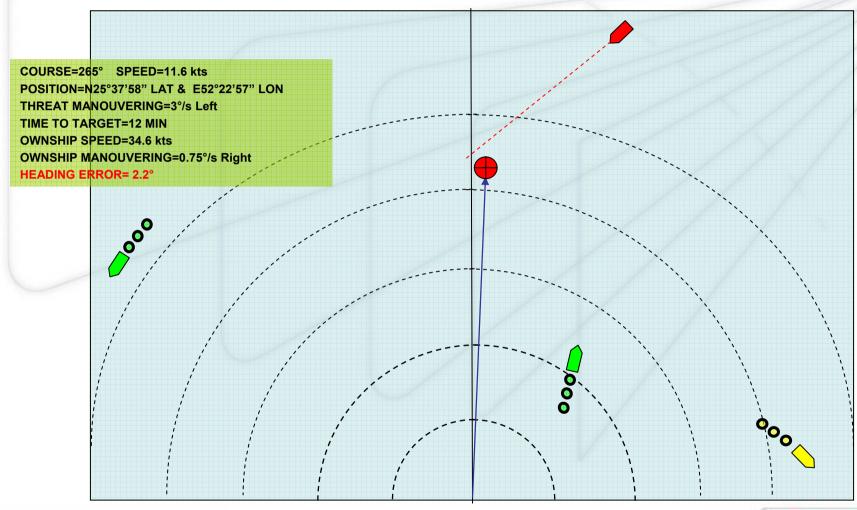
A MISSION EXAMPLE: 10 - THE TASKED PATROL BOAT STARTS FOR THE MISSION AFTER A CERTAIN TIME COMPUTED TO THE SCOPE OF OPTIMIZING THE USE OF RESOURCES







A MISSION EXAMPLE: 11 - A LOCAL CROP IS PROVIDED TO THE INTERCEPTOR FOR PURSUIT GUIDANCE











Maritime Border Control

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